

# Regents: An Elite Club That Runs a Vast University

BY WILLIAM THOMBLEY

Times Education Writer

The regents of the University of California look out at the world from expensive homes and fancy offices in or near San Francisco and Los Angeles.

They are men and women of wealth and influence, and they live that way.

They drive fine cars and own boats and airplanes. They belong to the best clubs and play tennis on their own private courts.

When the Los Angeles regents travel north for a meeting they dine at Jack's or the Blue Fox and stay at quietly elegant hotels.

When Bay Area regents must come south, a dreadful prospect to some, they seek solace at Perno's or the Bel-Air Hotel.

At least half a dozen of the 16 appointed board members are millionaires, perhaps more. Most regents consider it bad form to discuss their finances. Some think it unwise since the kidnapping of Patricia Hearst, one of five daughters of Regent Catherine Hearst.

Some regents inherited their wealth while others, like Los Angeles department store executive Edward W. Carter and San Diego attorney DeWitt A. Higgs, are self-made men.

The appointed regents range in age from 50 to 70, most are in their 60s. All are white. Only two are women—Mrs. Hest and Elinor Heller.

(This article is mostly concerned with the appointed regents. There are also eight who serve on the board by virtue of the offices they hold.)

They are the governor, the lieutenant governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the Speaker of the Assembly, the president of the university, the president of the UC Alumni Assn., the president of the state Board of Agriculture and the president of the Mechanics Institute, one of the state's earliest educational institutions and now principally a library.)

Most governors have tried to balance Northern and Southern California appointments. Certain other constituencies are generally represented.

A Hearst usually has been on the board, partly as thanks for the many buildings on the UC Berkeley campus made possible by gifts from Phoebe Hearst around the turn of the century.

The powerful Jewish families of San Francisco have been represented consistently, and until Gov. Reagan took office, was organized labor.

A regental appointment carries great prestige and status. "It's like the Order of the Garter in England," said William K. Coblentz, a San Francisco attorney.

## 'It's like the Order of the Garter in England.'

co attorney who was appointed by former Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown in 1964.

"For a guy like me it gives me more of an aura of respectability than I might have otherwise. When I go into court the judge will say, 'Mr. Coblentz, how is the university?' I'm not just another lawyer, I'm a regent."

Said former Gov. Brown, "It's like being knighted in England." One hears stories around the university of wealthy Californians who have offered campaign contributions of \$50,000 or more for a seat on the Board of Regents.

The stories are denied, but Gov. Brown did say, "Everybody who's heard me talked me into it. I thought he was buying a seat."

Why do wealthy, powerful people want to be regents?

"Oh, I don't know. It was prestigious. The regents had been pillars of society long before I became governor," Brown said.

"The university is such a stimulating place. . . . When you're around these professors it just gives you a good feeling."

"Maybe I never had the exposure before, but one of the exciting things to me is the charisma of being exposed to eminent people," said Robert O. Reynolds, who was appointed by Gov. Reagan in 1969.

Reynolds is president of the California Angels baseball team and was formerly president of Golden West Broadcasters. He was a tackle on the Stanford University football teams in the mid '30s, the only man ever to play 60 minutes in three Rose Bowl games. He has met his share of important people.

The "eminent people" who impress Reynolds are University of California researchers—the UC San Diego oceanographers who are probing the depths of the sea or the agriculturalists who are developing better crops or farm machinery.



CC PART II  
SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1974



STANFORD OFFICIAL—Regent Glenn Campbell is the director of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

nolds has found that the job requires much more time than he had expected. He spends a week to 10 days a month on regents' business.

A clublike atmosphere surrounds the Board of Regents, especially at their monthly meetings.

Once these meetings were held on the nine UC campuses.

In the early and middle years of the last decade, when new campuses were opening at Irvine, San Diego and Santa Cruz and existing facilities were being expanded rapidly, the board moved from campus to campus, rather like a board of directors viewing new corporate acquisitions.

"Property of the Regents of the University of California" the signs said on buildings, locker rooms, parking lots, even empty fields, up and down the state, and for a time, in the booming '60s, it seemed these signs might proliferate endlessly.

But growth stopped and so did the campus meetings, after a student demonstration during a board meeting at UC Santa Cruz in October, 1968, and another at UCLA the next May.

Now the regents meet either at the UC Extension Center, just off Market St. in downtown San Francisco, or in the cavernous Los Angeles Convention Center, where the regents must sometimes share conference facilities with morticians or truckers.

Even so, the camaraderie and gentility of a private club are maintained.

Secretary of the Regents Marjorie J. Woolman, a formidable woman who was once a Marine Corps officer, and her staff attend to the regents' needs—transportation, hotel accommodations, Xerox equipment.

"Do you need to know what size hat a regent wears and what degrees he has?" asked a report prepared by Miss Woolman's office. "We can even tell you whether an individual re-

gent prefers a single or a double bed, and whether he requires a board under his mattress!"

The various regents' committees (educational policy and finance are two of the most important) meet on Thursday and much of the board's business is accomplished at these sessions because most committee actions are ratified by the full board when it meets next day.

During the hectic '60s, the meetings filled two days and sometimes spilled over into the evenings. Special meetings were common. But these days the committee sessions generally end in mid-afternoon and the full board has usually wrapped up its business by early afternoon Friday.

Regents come and go during the two-day sessions. Sometimes a regent will appear for a particular committee meeting and not be seen again. Others sit doggedly through the tedious deliberations of committees of which they are not even members.

The important lawyers and businessmen on the board—Coblentz, Carter, Los Angeles attorney William French Smith—are called to private rooms frequently to take telephone calls.

Part of each committee meeting and part of the full board meeting are open to press and public, but other parts are held in executive session. There the regents, according to their own by-laws, are supposed to confine themselves to such topics as personnel matters and the handling of the university's billion-dollar investment portfolio.

But almost any discussion can be labeled a "personnel matter" and many controversial decisions are reached behind closed doors.

The debates about firing Clark Kerr, the university's former president, and Angela Davis, the black Communist Party member who taught philosophy at UCLA, were conducted in private although the votes on both dismissals were announced later.

The tone of the public discussions is generally polite. People who have not agreed on a substantive policy question for years nevertheless treat each other with civility.

There have been some notable exceptions to this general practice.

## The tone of the public discussions is generally polite.

most of them involving the board's mavericks—Frederick G. Dutton and Norton Simon.

Dutton, a Washington lawyer and an active Democrat, once provoked an angry, red-faced Gov. Reagan into calling him a "lying son of a bitch" just after a meeting ended. Simon, the multimillionaire industrialist and art collector, has aimed a flurry of charges at his fellow regents over the years.

In perhaps the most spectacular of these he claimed in 1970 that some regents "have been caught with their hands in the cookie jar" in dealings between the university and the Irvine Co.

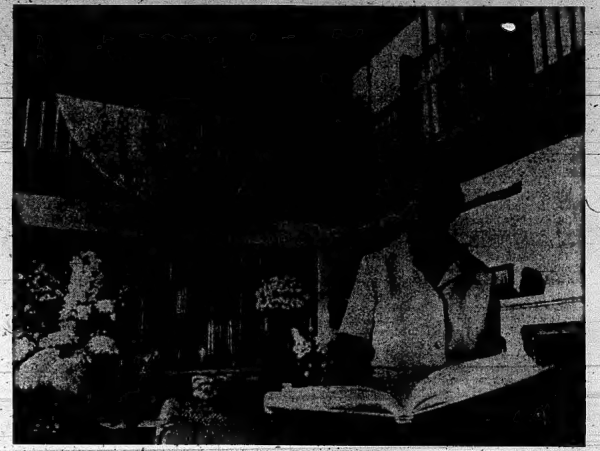
Simon never proved the charges but defends them now on the grounds that "when people get that close to getting caught. . . they get a little more cautious about the things they do to the university. . . . You've got to have somebody around to attack."

For the most part, however, discussions are marked by elaborate courtesy. Most regents seem genuinely fond of one another, even when their policies or temperaments differ sharply.

Smith, a target of Simon's "cookie jar" charges, said recently, "Despite all that to-do, Norton and I are still pretty good friends."

Though much of the 106-year history of the Board of Regents has been marked by the spirit of good fellowship, there have been notable exceptions.

The board's close vote in 1950 to



WOMAN REGENT—Elinor Heller, shown at Atherton home, may become board's first woman chairman. Times photo by Bruce Cox



FORMER CHAIRMAN—Regent Dean A. Watkins, who served as board chairman for two years, is shown at plant in Palo Alto.

fire 31 faculty members who refused to sign California's loyalty oath created antagonisms that lasted for many years.

"The bitterness was something awful," said former Regent John B. Canaday, who voted tooust the non-signers at the first meeting he ever attended.

Clark Kerr recalled a party given at a San Francisco hotel in the mid '50s to try to mend the rift caused by the loyalty oath dispute.

The party was given by Edwin W. Pauley, the Los Angeles oil man and conservative Democrat who for years was one of the most powerful members of the Board of Regents.

"It was unsuccessful," Kerr said. "People were very cool to each other. I remember there was a golden bear (the UC Berkeley symbol) made of ice and it was melting. I couldn't imagine why, considering the icy temperature in that room."

But after Kerr became president in 1958, replacing Robert Gordon Sproul, he said, "The regents really did get back together. I was a new president and we faced some tough problems and the Board of Regents pulled together."

During Kerr's eight-year presidency the university opened three

these reforms reluctantly, and some did not go along at all.

"What bothered me about Clark Kerr was his constant support of ultra-liberal causes and people," said former Regent Canaday, who voted to dismiss the president in 1967.

Canaday and Pauley formed the core of a group of regents who became increasingly antagonistic toward Kerr in his last years in office.

When UC's liberalization policies won the Alexander Meiklejohn Award for academic freedom from the American Assn. of University Professors in 1964 Kerr was overjoyed.

"It was the proudest moment of my life," he said, "because when I became president the university was on the AAUP 'black list' (of institutions censured for academic freedom violations)."

But Kerr noted, "The regents weren't particularly proud."

No regent accompanied him to St. Louis to accept the award and by 1972 UC was back on the "black list" for violating academic freedom and ignoring due process in the firing of Angela Davis.

At the same time another change was beginning to have an effect on the board.

Over the years most appointed regents had been businessmen and lawyers. Among 43 regents appointed between 1920 and 1949 there were 12 lawyers, nine business executives and seven bankers, according to an analysis by Prof. George R. Stewart of UC Berkeley.

Most were Republicans, ranging in political views from the center to the far right. There were few Democrats and fewer liberals.

But Gov. Brown changed that pattern by appointing several liberal Democrats—Coblentz, Dutton, William Matson Roth and Elinor Heller, whose husband Edward served on the board for 18 years before his death in 1961.

(Mrs. Heller dislikes being called a liberal but she votes with Coblentz, Dutton and Roth more often than not.)

Brown also appointed Norton Simon, a friend since high school days in San Francisco and a major contributor to all of Brown's political campaigns. Simon frequently votes with the liberals.

As the university's empire-building phase of the late '50s and early '60s gave way to the tumult of the mid '60s a deep conservative-liberal split opened.

Please Turn to Page 7, Col. 1



ENJOYS 'AN AURA'—Regent William K. Coblentz finds the post gives him an "aura of respectability."

## Softer Regent Amendment Seen Headed for Legislative Passage

The University of California apparently has managed to beat back the toughest of two proposed constitutional amendments that would shorten the terms of UC regents and change the way they are selected.

The survivor is SCA 45, introduced by Sen. Albert Rodda (D-Sacramento). It has passed the State Senate, cleared its first hurdle in the Assembly last week and now seems headed for final passage by the Legislature.

The loser is ACA 83, authored by Assemblyman John Vasconcellos (D-San Jose), which has yet to pass the Assembly and now seems to have no realistic chance of gaining legislative approval by the June 28 deadline to qualify for the November ballot.

Vasconcellos, significantly, is supporting the Rodda bill as it moves through the Assembly, and an aide last week said, "Right now, it looks like 45 is probably the best we can do in terms of getting something on the ballot in November."

Earlier, some observers had been predicting a standoff between the

two bills, with neither gaining final passage.

"I realize the possibilities for a standoff but I'm a little bit smarter than that," said Vasconcellos at the time. "The regents would like nothing better than to have no change."

Vasconcellos said that "as little as 45 does, at least it is a statement that things should be changed. I was pleased to hear Sen. Rodda say that the university should be governed by someone other than rich, white men. If we've made the point that a diverse board reflective of the people of the state is important for the university, maybe we've gotten what we needed."

Here are the most-argued differences between the two bills: —Vasconcellos would reduce the terms of regents from 10 years and provide for a complete transition to a new board over a 10-year period; Rodda would trim them from 16 to 12 years and would permit current members to complete their terms.

Please Turn to Page 8, Col. 4





## UC REGENTS

Continued from 7th Page  
off, few new programs are being started and budgets are increasing little if at all.

"We've really got to come to grips with where our campuses are going and specify certain roles for certain campuses," said Mrs. Heller. An important part of that is to realize that we are not going to develop our graduate schools on all campuses the way we once thought we would."

The university's relations with the Legislature also present a serious problem.

A few years ago UC was pitted against Gov. Reagan and his Department of Finance but in recent years, while the governor has grown more generous with the university budget, new criticisms have been voiced by liberal Democrats in the Legislature.

They do not think UC has done enough for low-income students, especially those from minority races, and they are troubled by the university's elitism.

"From the state's point of view this should be maintained as the quality research entity. The state requires it," said Roth. "But there is a group in the Legislature which, in the name of state democracy, wants to level everything out. The regents must oppose this strongly."

But the board is hesitant about battling too vigorously while the Legislature is considering measures that would shorten regent terms and change the way they are selected. UC's political clout has been weakened in the last decade by the rapid growth of the California State University and Colleges system, which now has twice as many campuses and more than twice as many students as UC and can thus bring local political pressure to bear on more legislators.

"The University of California will play much less of a dominant role than it did," Campbell said. "The State University and Colleges have come of age and the community colleges are much more important than they were. This was inevitable in an age of mass higher education but

## L.A. Doctor to Receive AMA Award

Dr. William F. House, director of research at the Ear Research Institute in Los Angeles, will receive the American Medical Assn.'s top award of the year in Chicago today.

He is being cited primarily for his surgical work with acoustic neuroma, a tumor of the hearing nerve. Surgical removal of the growths dropped from 40% to 2% as a result of procedures developed by Dr. House.

## All Pilots Asked Not to Fly Over Bowl Concerts

Los Angeles county supervisors have asked pilots to avoid flights over Hollywood Bowl during the summer concerts from July 3 through Sept. 14. Supervisor Ernest E. Debs said the annual appeal was directed to Federal Aviation Administration officials, airport managers and commercial and private pilots.

Searchlights again will be used to warn off low-flying planes, he said.

## Argentina Starts Blast Furnace

BUENOS AIRES (UPI)—Latin America's largest blast furnace for steel production has begun operation in Argentina, according to a government announcement.

A government spokesman said the furnace at San Nicolas, 120 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, will produce 3,600 tons daily of cast iron to be used in making steel. He said this will permit a 15% increase in Argentina's steel production.

stions, or should the board hire the best administrators possible, let them make the policy decisions and fire them if things go wrong?

"There are strong advocates of each position" and in recent years the board has done a little of both. In all probability neither this nor any other vital question will be decided in the near future, however, for the regents are too pleased with the new serenity that has settled over the board and with the gradual return of their prestige and status to tackle any problems that might lead to acrimony.

## AMENDMENT

Continued from First Page.

A blue-ribbon advisory committee would submit lists of regental candidates to the governor, who would be required to make his appointments from the lists under the Vasconcellos bill but would merely be required to consult with the committee under the Rodda bill.

Vasconcellos would require new regental seats for voting representatives of UC students and faculty members; Rodda would


permit the establishment of such seats but would not require them. Both measures would make other changes in membership of the regents, though these are less controversial.

Vasconcellos would remove the president of the Mechanical Institute of San Francisco and the president of the State Board of Agriculture and would replace the lieutenant governor with the Senate president pro tem. Rodda would drop the

Mechanics' Institute and State Board of Agriculture representatives and would increase the number of appointed regents from 16 to 18.

Both bills call for a board that is more representative of the state's population than the present group, which is largely composed of wealthy attorneys and business executives.

The regents, however, have supported SCA 45 as the lesser of two evils and worked closely with Rodda to develop the bills details.



### University of San Fernando Valley

## COLLEGE OF LAW

Announcing:  
**FALL SEMESTER . . . AUGUST 22, 1974**

• Full-time 3-year day program  
• Part-time day and evening programs  
All programs leading to the Juris Doctor Degree and eligibility for California Bar Exam

**CALL OR WRITE DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS**  
Accredited Provisionally—State Bar of Calif.

8252 Sepulveda Blvd., Sepulveda, Ca. 91343 594-5711

# GOLD'S

# easy/buy... \$449

## 4-PIECE FAMILY ROOM GROUPING



Gr-r-r-reat looking den furnishings that take a lot of wear and tear. That's because each piece... the sofa, loveseat, ottoman and chair... is covered in black, wipe-clean vinyl. Simulated dark oak trim accents their basic good looks. Add your own accessories... or some of ours!

Not included in the price... correlated tables and lamps, \$28 each.  
6x9' area rug, \$48

# easy/care!

## WIPE-CLEAN CONVENIENCE OF DURABLE VINYL.

### All Pilots Asked Not to Fly Over Bowl Concerts

Los Angeles county supervisors have asked pilots to avoid flights over Hollywood Bowl during the summer concerts from July 3 through Sept. 14. Supervisor Ernest E. Debs said the annual appeal was directed to Federal Aviation Administration officials, airport managers and commercial and private pilots.

Searchlights again will be used to warn off low-flying planes, he said.

### 100% CONTINUOUS FILAMENT NYLON CARPETING... FROM THE LOOMS OF MOHAWKI



This fabulous carpeting has been created especially for Gold's. The durable texture is dense and firm... keep your carpet new looking... longer. And it's easy to keep clean! Plus... our carpeting has been thermo dyed for rich and true color that will withstand the punishment of every day family life.

**\$2.99 sq. yd.**

## GOLD'S

VALUE MEANS QUALITY AT LOW PRICES

SHOP 7 DAYS A WEEK  
MON. THRU FRI. 10 A.M. TO 9 P.M. • SAT. 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.  
SUN. 11 A.M. TO 5:30 P.M.

LOS ANGELES 747-4411 1207 E. WASHINGTON (at CENTRAL)	EL MONTE 442-2900 3400 PECK RD. (at VALLEY)	BALDWIN HILLS 826-6300 5880 RODEO (at LA CIENEGA)	VALLEY 892-0711 8252 VAN NUYS (at ROSCOS)	TORRANCE 370-4591 4310 ARTESIA (at HAWTHORNE)
	ANAHEIM 774-3210 1679 CRESCENT (at EUCLID)	DOWNEY 923-4771 9060 PRESTON (at LAKEWOOD)		

**CHARGE IT ON YOUR MASTER CHARGE... BANKAMERICARD... OR ARRANGE PAYMENTS TO SUIT YOUR OWN INDIVIDUAL NEEDS**

**FREE**  
DELIVERY

**FREE**  
SET-UP

**FREE**  
SERVICE

## REAL LETTERS

### Dear Juliet: Help Me With My Romeo...

BY WILLIAM TUOHY  
Times Staff Writer

VERONA, Italy—"Dear Juliet," begins a recent letter from Florida, "I'm writing about a problem that is much like the problem that you and Romeo had. I am in love with a man who is of different race and religion.

"Our plans were to be married as soon as possible, but after revealing them to our parents we ran into trouble. Our parents strongly disapproved and told us to forget one another and not cause trouble within our community and family.

Please send me your advice as soon as possible. Sincerely, Sharon."

Another letter from Los Angeles reads: "Dear Juliet, I have this terrible problem. I have loved a boy named Gary. How can I get him to love me. A true believer in you. Joy."

The letters arriving in this northern Italian city are not addressed to a local advice-to-the-lovelorn columnist but to Juliet Capulet, the ill-starred sweetheart of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

The most famous young lovers in literature have been dead almost 700 years ago, if indeed they ever lived.

But still the letters—written on fancy stationery or on copybook sheets—come in at the rate of a dozen a month to Verona, scene of the tragedy, a city which makes a point of keeping the Romeo and Juliet legend very much alive.

The letters are dropped off at the mailbox at the graceful, cloistered, Capuchin Church of San Francesco, where Juliet's marble tomb is located; by tradition, next to the chapel where the lovers were married shortly before their deaths.

A bust of Shakespeare looks out over the quiet courtyard garden with the weeping willow trees, and the topical graffiti is left intact on the wall above the tomb: "Roberto loves Giovanna."

The letters come mainly from the United States. A girl in Washington writes, "Dear Juliet, I hope with all my heart that you can help me with a problem. I am shy. I like a boy named Ed who is sort of like Romeo. I love him and leave-cherry tree. I just can't seem to say anything intelligent to him. What should I do? Love, and bless you. Loretta. P.S. Thanks a lot."

Some letters come from Italian girls, written in somewhat more florid style.

"Cara Giulietta," writes a girl from Rome whose boyfriend has left her for another, "I put myself in your compassionate hands because I am alone in the world without assistance, protection and advice. I place my hope in you, protector of all pure, suffering hearts."

For the Latins, at least, Juliet is a patron saint for unhappy lovers. "I think the many troubadours of the historical origin of the principals is shrouded in conjecture."

At the end of the 13th century, Verona was partly dominated by the warring families, the Montecchi (Montagues), who were Guelphs and supported the Pope, and the Capuleti (Capulets), who were Ghibellines and supported the emperor, Frederick I.

Please Turn to Page 20, Col. 1

## U.S. Nurse 6 Months Pregnant, Released by Ethiopian Guerrillas

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP)—A 24-year-old pregnant American missionary nurse was freed by anti-government guerrillas Saturday and said she felt fine after her four-week ordeal.

Deborah Dortzbach, of Freehold, N.J., walked alone into Massawa, Red Sea port 450 miles north of Addis Ababa, and telephoned her husband, Karl, also a missionary. Hours later, the couple were reunited and went into seclusion.

"I'm all right. I feel fine," Mrs. Dortzbach, now in her sixth month of pregnancy, told a pilot who flew her to Asmara, the capital of northern Eritrea province, to meet her husband.

She said her faith had kept her going during 27 days in the wilderness as a hostage of the Eritrean Liberation Front.

No reason was given for her release. The guerrillas are still holding three American missionaries. She was kidnapped during an oil exploration mission in Eritrea three months ago.



THE BIKE BEAT—Los Angeles policemen Joe Apodaca, left, and Jeff Pritchard patrol bikeway

at Playa del Rey in new summer uniforms of beach detail—T-shirts, shorts, sneakers and sideburns

## GOES TO VOTERS IN NOVEMBER

### L.A. Rapid Transit Program at a Confused Crossroads

BY RAY HEBERT  
Times Union Staff Writer

A muddled picture has emerged from the Los Angeles area's renewed effort to build a rapid transit system, and there is little chance that it will crystallize as the drive gains momentum.

With less than five months remaining before the issue goes to the voters, priorities and goals are bogged down in dissension. Financing is a massive question mark. Furthermore, the system's plans exist only in skeleton form.

Twenty months of planning—a disjunct \$1.2 million process—have brought the current rapid transit development program to a confused crossroads.

Indeed, the road to a vote at the Nov. 5 general election—the primary objective—is split by many choices. None is well defined.

Even the type of system is in doubt. Voters will not know whether they are considering a network similar to San Francisco's BART rail system or some new mass transit idea still on the drawing boards.

A decision on the mode will come much later. It will be keyed to a new term—fixed guideways. It could mean rail lines, air cushion vehicles, personal rapid transit or some other scheme.

An \$8 billion to \$10 billion public transportation program is being discussed for the November election. It would be the costliest capital investment project of its kind ever undertaken.

Apparently this Los Angeles area's

7 million residents will be asked to write a blank check. There would be only a vague idea where the money would go. A less expensive program may be put to Orange County voters.

So far, virtually nothing has been settled for Los Angeles County. Transit officials, for example, tentatively adopted a 242-mile-long corridor master plan last Friday but it may only further confuse the issue.

Even the basic question of whether the Los Angeles area needs a rapid transit system—or could adapt to one—still is up in the air.

Furthermore, if one thing is clear at this stage, it is a growing trend that seems to be leading the metropolitan area toward more buses and away from a costly commitment to a fixed-guideway mass rapid transit network.

Yet the acceptability of more buses also is questionable. The experimental San Bernardino Freeway busway, for example, is carrying about 10,000 riders a day between San Gabriel Valley suburban points and downtown Los Angeles.

Fatrons pay 25 cents a ride. The county subsidizes each trip. But a study has shown that the federally aided demonstration project is costing the public \$1.50 for each patron.

The question remains: Is an extensive bus system the way Los Angeles should go?

Buses have neither the glamor nor, except for those traveling the San Bernardino Freeway busway, the speed of a fixed-rail rapid transit system.

The planning team that has spent 20 months trying to produce a public transportation improvement program—with a fixed guideway network as the ultimate goal—has concluded that an all-bus system is not an acceptable solution for the Los Angeles area.

Please Turn to Page 25, Col. 1

## FEATURE INDEX

ART. Calendar.  
AUCTIONS. Part 2, Pages 4, 5 and 7.  
BOOKS. Calendar.  
BRIDGE. Home Magazine.  
CHESS. Part 2, Page 3.  
CLIPPING. Part 2, Page 2.  
CLASSIFIED SECTION.  
CROSSWORD. Calendar.  
CROSSWORD. Calendar.  
CROSSWORD. Calendar.  
HOME MAGAZINE.  
METROPOLITAN NEWS. Part 2.  
MOTION PICTURES. Calendar.  
MUSIC. Calendar.  
OCEAN. EDITORIAL. Part 6.  
OUTLOOK. BUSINESS. Part 5.  
RADIO. Calendar.  
REAL ESTATE. Part 7.  
RESTAURANTS. Calendar.  
SPORTS. Part 3.  
TELEVISION. TV TIMES.  
TRAVEL. Part 8.  
VITALS. PARTNER. Part 2, Page 6.  
WOMEN'S. View. Part 4.

## THE WEATHER

National Weather Service forecast: Late night and morning coastal low clouds and local fog, otherwise fair and warm today and Monday. Lows in low 60s. Highs both days in mid 70s. High Saturday, 85. Low, 62. Complete weather information in Part 2, Page 6.

## NIXON MIDEAST TRIP

### New Paths Bring Promise, Danger

BY RICHARD RESTON  
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Two banners in two cities told part of the story of President Nixon's extraordinary "Journey of peace" to the Middle East.

### Secret Russian Deal Denied as Summit Dispute Is Renewed

BY MURRAY MARDER  
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger denied Saturday that he made any secret deal to let the Soviet Union exceed the limits on nuclear missiles in the 1972 U.S.-Soviet accord on curbing strategic weapons.

"It is regrettable that this false suspicion has been raised just before the President's trip to the Soviet Union," a State Department spokesman said. The charge was described as "totally without merit or any foundation whatsoever."

Through the spokesman, Kissinger was answering charges raised by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee who said Friday he had testimony that secret U.S.-Soviet "interpretations" allow the Russians to go beyond the ceiling of 950 on their number of undersea missiles as was reported to Congress in 1972.

Kissinger initially described that charge as "a misapprehension" of what actually happened.

This new dispute adds to the argument over whether President Nixon should be going to the Soviet Union this week for summit talks in Moscow on sensitive nuclear issues while an impeachment threat hangs over him.

Jackman has taken a lead in charging that the President could be lured into hazardous nuclear deals at the summit.

Meanwhile, another problem was resolved. Mr. Nixon will not be going to Tbilisi.

The United States balked at a Russian invitation for President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev to meet at Lavina Palace, Tbilisi, on a side trip out of Moscow during the summit talks.

Yalta carries the harsh American memory of the 1945 wartime meeting of Josef Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill and their accord on the postwar division of territory. Stalin exploited

Please Turn to Page 16, Col. 1

## WRESTLING PIPE ON OFFSHORE RIG

### Sweat, Muscle Still Needed to Produce Oil

BY NICHOLAS C. CHIRRS  
Times Staff Writer

ABOARD MARINER II—There may be worse jobs than wrestling with several tons of steel pipe in a lather of mud and grease at 3 a.m. on the bobbing deck of an offshore oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico, ramming 8,000 feet of pipe into the ocean floor.

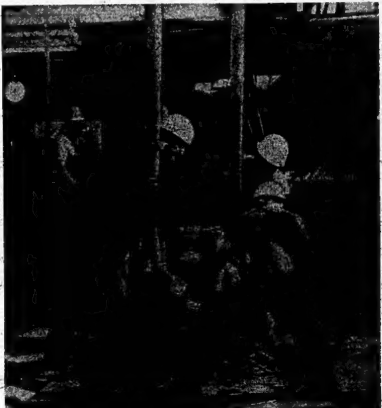
But it's hard to imagine what they might be.

Rodney Farmer and his crew had been tussling, pulling, hammering, pushing and fighting with the pipe since midnight. The roughneck handling the pipe were dripping mud and sweat, but the search for oil is implacable.

Day and night, 12 hours on and 12 hours off seven days on and seven days off, with the danger of accidents always near, the search is pressed by the crew of Mariner II, a huge spidery vessel, a kind of floating municipality, 110 miles off New Orleans.

Last weekend seven men were killed in an explosion on another drilling rig, wildcat #32, Mariner II. There is no room for carelessness.

Farmer and his crew worked from midnight to noon, joking, cursing, laughing—sometimes working like robots in unison with the huge pieces of machinery that grip the pipe—against a shallow scenery of ripples, cables, pipe sections, wrenches, slugs of steam, water, only seldom showing their irritation.



HARD AT WORK—Roughnecks aboard Mariner II, an offshore drilling rig in the Gulf of Mexico, maneuver heavy equipment.

"Gimme some hand signals, I can't read your goddam mind," Farmer yelled up to Larry Kietzer, the derrick man 90 feet above, tied to a tiny

platform with a harness, who threw a rope around the pipe to maneuver it into place.

Please Turn to Page 4, Col. 1